THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1898.

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It Will Not Depend on That.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Springfield Republican, beginning again to feel that there are other things to live for besides Mugwumpness, opines that whether "HILL will be accepted as the Democratic Moses" hinges on his view of certain "unpleasant themes which still vex the Western and Southwestern Democratic mind." The Republican doesn't specify what the alleged themes are.

We need not discuss the local troubles of the South, West, or East; they are not going to nominate the Democratic candidate for the next occasion. The crucial test for aspiring stateamen in the National Convention of 1892 will be provided by the precise and searching questions: Is he a Democrat? Can he carry the State of New York? Is he strong in Connecticut and Indiana? To each and all of these questions the answer in regard to the Governor of New York will be an emphatic Yes.

As a Democrat, Governor Hill is a very most pervading and effective political personalities ever known in the popular party of the Empire State; yet he never has done his fighting on that issue. While he has directed party affairs so long and so successfully, the question both below and above the surface has been the success of the Democracy. His public utterances have always aimed at demonstrating how much better and worthier of support the Democratic party is than the Republican. No one ever found him fill a chance to speak with a prayerful ontreaty to see how much better he is than other men. His single public reference to himself, the simple statement, "I am a Democrat," is as noticeable for its loneliness as it is impressive for its truth. So far from himself forming the theme for his own discourses, he is not even their inspiration. He talks as he works, for Democracy, not in a personal and petulant worry lest by failing to subordinate itself to his own beloved virtues the party will go to the devil, but vigorously and hopefully, showing that it carries the cause and the means of victory in itself and deserves to win.

These are the sort of qualities to make a successful candidate for the national Democracy; and when the Convention meets the Springfield Republican will observe that they will be esteemed of far higher importance than any local issues.

Lecturing the Senate.

The petitions, remonstrances, and supplieations which the straightest sect of Republican organs are addressing at the Senate in regard to the Tariff bill are funny enough even in this weather. The tunes of organ has a whole set of tunes. One day few hours, or, if it continues through one Senate is undoubtedly aware of the necesby doing it. The next day there seems to | nary height, but yesterday a vivifying breeze Senete is inclined to be a little slow about occasional tropical weather, it has been the Tariff bill. Therefore the Republican Senators are politely prodded and reminded that Tom REED and the eyes of millions are upon them. The Senate still continuing its easy, slouching gait, and showing not will be powerfully We venerate the Senate, cry the faithful Redawdiing over the McKinley bill.

doesn't profit by the reproof and the instruction. Mr. PLUMB and Mr. TELLER and their brethren in iniquity join with the Democrats to take up the Silver bill and gins to gnaw the bosom of the ingenuous Republicans who really believe that the Mcthing of bran and sawdust. Can it be that this bill, to pass which through the House Mr. REED throttled the minority and bulldozed the weak-kneed in his own party, is and where can the Hon. PRESTON B. PLUMB

be going to? The Republican Senators have a right to given them to play. Mr. REED and Mr. Tariff bill, and the onus of smothering it, if the party convenience can be consulted and The fact is that the Republican chiefs have played too fine a game. It is obviously for pass a Tariff bill, but to try and warm over the issue of 1858 in 1892. Having, for purposes of buncombe, passed a Tariff bill through one branch of Congress, they find that it become a law. At the same time, Republicans in Kansas and the Northwest do not seem to want that sort of bill. It is a rather unpleasant situation. The easiest way out of the difficulty seems to be to discuss and amend and take things easy in the Senate, and throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of preventing the passage of the bill. That is the programme. The Democrats are to talk the Tariff bill to death so as to prevent the Federal Election bill from passing. If the programme succeeds, two bills, good for use on the stump but on exceedingly ticklish subjects, will be

If, however, the Tariff bill should become a law, Republican felicitations upon the result of the session would be colder than at | Candidate. In an article in the Irish World present. Politically it sometimes pays for a party to get the credit of wanting to do more than it does.

killed, to the relief of conservative Repub-

Not In It.

At the threshold of their fight for a reformed, regenerated, non-partisan, anti-machine, anti-political, brand new Humanity and an idealistic municipal ticket, the Clerk cal Citizens' Committee are confronted with the determination of the Hon, W. MARKEM-DOWN IVING to remain in town all summer and electioneer on their behalf.

setts, stating that other duties are pressattached." He declares himself, we are informed by the Evening Post, in hearty sympathy with the general objects of the move-

GILDER is "for it, but not in it." This determination of Mr. GILDER to to which his name has been officially atfrom the storm centre of the Citizens a sentinel whose grave notes of warning are apt to be expressed in poetry, which renders them more valuable and melodious. The inference from Mr. GILDER's reason for withdrawing is that he is either unable or unwilling to give to the Clerical movement the time required of him. If he sets the fashion, the outlook for the Parsons will be poor in-

Clerical Citizens look for a man of leisure? There is, however, some consolation to be drawn from the declaration of Mr. GODKIN concerning Brother GILDER's retirement. He says that the latter is "for it, but not in it." This describes tersely and accurately interesting and highly satisfactory figure to the attitude of the Citizens themselves repolitical observers. He has been one of the garding this year's municipal contest. They are not in it.

Some Summer Philosophy.

Mr. ALBERT MATHEWS, a member of the New York bar, discusses "The Art of Life ' in the last number of the Yale Review. taking as his text these lines of GOETHE:

"The art of life is easily attained;

Trust in yourself, and you the whole have gained." Undoubtedly the advice is good, if you courself are trustworthy, but if you are not, you must trust in somebody else. You are bound to be shoved aside and to become a slave if you cannot rely on yourself, for strength will always dominate weakness.

But Mr. Mathews neglects to give people the further advice not to fritter away their stock of force, a fixed quantity in every individual, by fretting over small matters. For instance, it is not worth while to further tax your energy in very warm weather, such as we are having, by running to and fro to see how the thermometer stands. The true way is to keep at work and forget all about so small a matter as the temperature, whether it is 70°, 80°, or 100°. If it were 20° below zero and you had no fire it be a different matter; you would would have to hustle around to get warm. But when the thermometer runs up toward blood heat, nature is treating you with comparative kindness. If you are dressed properly, avoid stimulants, and preserve your soul in quietness, you are in capital trim for work, unless the work be

under the direct rays of the sun. In this latitude, too, the extreme heat is not likely to last long enough to become seriously debilitating, unless to very young the organs vary, and sometimes the same children. It passes away usually after a the observant reader is informed that the day, it is rare that on the next it is not varied by refreshing breezes or gratesity of passing the Tariff bill, and will soon | ful showers. Tuesday was a very warm confound the predictions of the Democrats | day, the thermometer rising to extraordibe a sort of pathetic surprise in the tariff swept over the town, making the weather essay. The conviction seems to be trick- remarkably agreeable. So it has been since ling through the writer's ganglia that the the beginning of summer. If we have had quickly succeeded by moderate temperature, and the average has made the season delightful. A man who growls at this summer is hard to please.

It is true that there have been some cases the faintest tendency to hurry, the spur is of sunstroke during the last two days, driven in a little deeper. The people, the but they were few. Deaths from that dilatory Republican Senators are told, are cause are never many. It is one of the getting impatient with the slow coach, con- least active in the whole list of malaservative, aristocratic methods of the Sen- dies from which people suffer in New Messrs. Morton, McCook, and Einstein; ate. The movement in favor of electing York. The indirect injury to health due and distinguished Democrats, among them propelled and accelerated if the Senate re- tively small, so far as adults are concerned. fuses to respond to the popular will-a neat | Children under five years, in whom vitality alias for Mr. REED-and pass the Tariff bill. is feeble, may gaspaway their lives under the of the Democratic minority. Throughout weakening effects of diseases produced or publican editors, and therefore we hope that | aggravated by stifling air, but older people It will not injure its own prestige and in fair health and of habits up to the averweaken its hold upon public confidence by | age get on very well. The heat does not kill them. The cold of December, January, This is what may be called the Kick Re- and February is their dangerous enemy. spectful. The Kick Indignant and the Kick | Then the death rate among them goes up, Sulky are close at hand. But the Senate | and pneumonia and pulmonary diseases generally and diseases of the air passages become rife.

The heat is of great advantage to us, and it does very little compensating harm to turn the Tariff bill down. Awful doubt be- men and women. It makes lively trade for the dealers in straw hats, the iceeream saloons, the soda fountains, KINLEY bill is an honest bill, and not a the sellers of flannel shirts and gossamer coats, and the keepers of summer hotels and boarding houses. With the help of occasional rain, it pushes forward vegetation and assures richness of crops. It also sends not regarded with proper reverence in the people out to enjoy the open air. Senate? What is the country coming to, the green fields, and the rolling surf. Meanwhile the laborer sheltered from the sun can pursue his tasks without blowing on his fingers to keep them from be a little vexed at the part which has been | being frost bitten. Many of the churches are closed, it is true, so that the pastors may McKINLEY are to get the glory of passing a have their play time, but there are parks and gardens in which a man can lift up his soul in grateful devotion, if he is so disit can be smothered, is to be upon the Senate. posed; and Mr. Mathews lays it down as a cardinal rule of the art of life that a man should strive always to maintain a high conthe interest of the Republican party not to dition of health as of equal spiritual and

physical value. It is also as easy to philosophize, admonish, and counsel when the thermometer is at 100° as when it falls to 60°, and you are as powerful interests in the East demanding likely to be successful in searching out the secret of the art of living by theorizing on the subject when the temperature is at blood heat as when it gets down to the freezing point. Probably the man who goes to work and spends his thought on his task rather than on himself and on theories of life, is doing the best he can and all he can in both winter and summer to solve the problem of his destiny. One thing is certain; he is bound to get where he was born to go, whatever the changes of the thermom-

eter as he pursues his way. Not a Silver Platform.

Prof. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON of the University of Pennsylvania evidently knows more about political economy than about the personal idiosyncracies of the Padded he writes as follows:

"That the whole Democratic party in the Senate. with the exception of Messra McPausson, Gaar, and | gether until the fight is over. Wilson have gone over to the advocacy of untimited silver, must be cheerful news to Mr. Convenent platform of the party a declaration to which he will not e able to subscribe; and it thus disqualifies him from being again its candidate for the Presidency.

According to the Baltimore Sun, mouthsiece of the Neck-or-nothing fanatics, "the a reverse almost as serious in its character as | definition of the silver policy of the Democratic party, everybody knows, is for the present in other hands" than those of the Democrats in Congress. According to the Mr. R. W. GILDER has written to same faithful gastrophilist, "if elected to will be investigated this time, but his prose-

the secretary of the Clerical Citizens the Presidency, Mr. CLEVELAND will redsert from a fishing bank in Massachu- his views in regard to silver, and the Democratic House will respect them as authoritaing so heavily upon him that "it is im- tive." Prof. Thompson doesn't seem to unpossible for him to give that attention to the derstand that in the view of the gastrophilsubject which he must give to a movement | ists Mr. CLEVELAND is the platform. They of the kind to which his name is officially are swimming around in his midst like the pilgrims in Pantagrurt's insides.

But of course the Neck-or-nothing men would go into equal raptures over their ment. As LARRY GODKIN expresses it, Mr. | idol if he should now develop as great a love for silver as he had hostility to it in 1885. According to Senator VEST there has been a withhold his attention from a movement | moving in the depths since 1885. "I have reason to believe," says the Missouri Senatached, is doubly unfortunate. In the first | tor, "that he [CLEVELAND] is better informed place, it will deprive the Clerical Citizens of | now upon it [the allver question] and more vote; in the second place, it will remove in sympathy with the people of the great West, and with the immense majority of the Democratic party." If Mr. VEST is right the devotees have been "dilating with the wrong emotion," like Mr. CHOATE at the opera, and their speech must now be silver.

But whatever the Man of Weight may think or not think, or think he thinks about silver, he is himself the only declaration and platform that he cares about. He deed. For if the Poet have no extra time | heartily subscribes to himself, and will till upon his hands, in what direction can the the end of the chapter. In his platform is neither silver nor gold, but simply Me: a large and bulged pronoun of the first person. If representing the opinions and the wishes of the Democracy is still considered necessary in a Democratic candidate, Mr. CLEVELAND is disqualified on a half dozen public questions.

Facts for New York Democrats.

The last Governor of this State, who was elected for a two years' term, was SAMUEL J. TILDEN. That was the tenure from 1829 to 1876; but, by an amendment to the State Constitution, adopted by the people on Nov. 3, 1974, the term was extended to three years, and the first Governor elected under it was LUCIUS ROBINSON. During more than half a century, while the term was two years, State officers were chosen on the alternate years. Thus there was a State election every year, the Governor and Lleutenant-Governor being chosen in the years of even numerals, and the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Comptroller, and State En-

gincer in the years of odd numerals. The first break in this usage of fifty years was in 1878. The second was in 1884. The third was in 1886. This year's contest will

be the fourth. What are likely to be the effects upon party prospects and chances four months hence of this absence of a ticket of State officers to be balloted for by the people? Which party will it injure? The chances of what organization will it promote?

This question can be best answered

through reference to previous elections in which there has been no State ticket to be voted for. In the contest of 1878 the only official elected was a Judge of the Court of Appends. This being a judicial office, party lines were not tightly drawn. The result was that these lines were broken down, and the electors were treated to many surprises. The Greenback candidate, the veteran GIDEON J. TUCKER, received the prodigious number of 75,000 votes, and many countles were almost revolutionized politically. Nor was this the extent of the changes. In the city of New York, contrary to previous expectations, the candidate for Mayor nominated by Tammany Hall was defeated by a coalition candidate who had a majority of more than 20,000 votes. The remainder of the coalition ticket was successful, a Republican District Attorney being chosen and the Democratic judicial candidates being defeated. The delegation from this city to the Albany Assembly chosen in that contest included eight Republicans and thirteen Democrats, the largest Republican representation ever sent from this city. In one of the strongest Democratic districts up town, a Republican, Thomas Murphy, | years the county has always been found on the was chosen Senator, while three Republican Congressmen were elected in the persons of ORLANDO B. POTTER, LAWRENCE JEROME. and ANTONY EICKHOFF, were defeated. The local administration passed into the hands is needed to elect. the State the result was similar. A Democratic Assemblyman was elected from Cortland county, Troy went Republican, Westchester elected three Republican Assemblymen, Erie county five, and Albany four: a solid Republican delegation from each. That was in 1878. In 1884 there was no State ticket to be chosen, the terms of two Judges of the Court of Appeals expiring and being filled by mutual arrangement between the parties, by the two incumbents being renominated and supported by both. The absence of a State ticket, and the consequent elimination of State issues from the canvass, brought about some surprises, as in 1878. In the municipal contest in this city an independent Democrat, opposed alike by Tammany Hall and the Republican candidate, was chosen by a majority of some 10,000; and a District Attorney Comptroller, and other officers

upon the same ticket were successful. Similarly in 1886 the only office to be filled was that of the Judge of the Court of Appeals. At that election occurred the memorable Labor movement in this city, which resulted in the casting of 68,000 votes for a mushroom candidate, without avowed political affiliations, without party support, and without at the outset any hope of success.

The absence of a State ticket leads naturally enough to a large amount of independent voting. There being no test of party allegiance, outside candidates profit and outside movements flourish. Idols are knocked over and fences are broken down. The situation this year much resembles that of 1878 and of 1886. One Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be chosen, and the course of the elections will not only be affected by the absence of a State ticket, but an entirely new ballot law the operation of which no person pretends to understand, goes into effect for the first time. Under these circumstances, it would certainly be the part of wisdom that no Democratic organization in the city of New York should embark in any woolgathering adventure that can cause the party here to be confronted with the menace of an outside movement, made up of floating, discontented, and independent elements. Where such a movement would begin is easily seen; where it would end is not so plain. The year 1890 is a poor year for political experiments in this town; and the Democrats of New York, whether they belong

Morssa Bey, the Kurd who made such a remarkable record as Turkish Governor in Armenia is to be put on trial for the third time in Constantinople for his nigh-handed doings. The Armenians and many other people think he ought to be hanged, but he has been acquitted twice by the curious judicial processes of the Orient. It happens that there are charges enough against him to keep him on trial for the most of his life if they are all pressed. We are not told what particular crime

to one or the other of the established

Democratic factions, or are affiliated with

neither, should get together and stay to-

cutors may take their pick from a very long list, including four charges of assault with intent to kill, two of assaulting women, three of arson, four of robbery, and four of murder The complainants against him in the previous trials have been treated a good deal like criminals under arrest, but they have succeeded in convincing the world that Mouses Pay is anything but a humane and spotless character.

We find in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper some pretty lively attacks upon the Hon. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, now Secretary of State. One of the editors and proprietors of this illustrated newspaper is Mr. Russell B. HARRISON, son of the President. Are these attacks a family matter or only political? Does the President desire that Mr. BLAINE should leave him? Or is this anti-BLAINE demonstration only a shrewd device of the Hon, W. J. ARKELL, a journalist of many devices, to excite public attention and to boom the paper? There are mysteries in journalism as there are in

Here it is near the middle of July, and they are still contending and disputing, and as some say, bribing, about the site of the Fair in Chicago. At this rate they will have to take another postponement of the opening, and a long one. We move that it be put off till the year 1900, and then that it begin on the first day of September and end with the cool months of the year, about the first of May, 1901. To expose innocent foreigners to the summer furies of Chicago would be something culpable. Meanwhile let the Lake front be devoted to its proper uses, and let there be no connection between the anniversary of Columbus and any scheme of Chicago land gamblers. Virtue is its own reward.

It is idle to talk about Mr. Cleveland. He was beaten four years ago. He had the Federal officeholders with the sense of favors to

was beaten four years ago. He had the Fedderal officeholders with the sense of favors to be received to atimulate them, and he could not carry New York. He could not in 1892, except by the division of our adversaries. It is a poor hope to lean upon. Governor Hill never lost the State. Every year of his Administration has found the party stronger than the year before. Confessedly it is due to his leadership, which has reached to a detail with which no one's, unless it is the great Tilden's, could compare. It is folly to talk about giving up a sure thing for a chance.

Governor Hill has enemies in the State, it is true. So had Tilden, be had Robinson. So had Cleveland, as was too manifest. Hill's enemies wish to make such a hubbut hat the nomination will go West. That is an idle scare. New York votes as a unit. When she names her favorite it goes. That is history repeating itself. No closer delegation in its division ever went into a Convention than that which entered the one in Chicago in 1884. When it gathered, Manning was not sure he could control it. He merely hoped to. No more vholicitive or threatening warfare was ever witnessed than that made before the selection at Chicago. Cleveland was nominated, however, easily. It must be so every time. The Convention cannot listen to the minority. That would be hard-kari. The State is required. The loader the majority names gives. The Call prefigures the selection of our Governor and his triumphant election, for he knows how to win and stay there, not win and lose by carelessness, dishonesty, or incompetent management. He looks after things himself. He does not trust men to hok after his interests who are not worthy of confidence, who will set up little parties to elevate themselves at his expense, or the expense of the party. In short, he knows how things should be done, and he goes and does them. All aboard.

An Inkling of Unwritten History.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

This was Mrs. Hendricks's farewell to Governor Hill of New York when he left Indianapolis: "If you let Mr Cleveland heat you for the nomination, Governor, I don't want you ever to come to my house again." Does this significant remark unveil any political his-

tory ! Mrs Hendricks, as wife of the Vice President during President Cleveland's term, would it might be naturally supposed, espouse the cause of the ex Presi-dent. Mrs. Hendricks is something of a politician herself. What did she mean ?

A Democratic View of Cleveland. From the Wilkesbarre Nescatedier.

Grover Cleveland was not sincers when he wrote his the monument to Vice-President Hendricks. His plea of excuse was a press of business, yet it is a well known fact that on the day in question he was enjoy ing a quiet rest at his country home in Marion, Mass. It need not be said that Lemetra's are justiv indignant Mr. Hendricks, and Cleveland's coldness will not add to the feeling entertained toward him by Democrats in general. But it is Cleveland all over and we should perhaps not be disappointed at his lack of feeling and

From the chicago lierata, We have had of late years a new variety of Democ-gacy, an Eastern product, for the greater part, which was disposed to apologize for what little Democracy No member of this wing of the party did honor

The Sneak Democracy Sized Up.

Hot-weather Statesmanship. From the Botton Bernld. Real statesmanship in Washington nowadays consists f geiting somebody to pair with.

A Long Time Between Sunstrokes. Fenta the Chicago Tribun No sunstrokes in Chicago for the last two days.

A Motto for the Buke.

From the Boston Pilot. "If not the sword, at least my salary I draw."

THE PNEUMATIC GUN TRIAL Is the Vesuvius to be a Dynamite Cruiser

or a Qua Cotton Craiser! WASHINGTON, July 9 .- Some criticism has been made upon the test of the dynamite weapon manufactured at Cold Spring for use in Australia, on the ground that all the shells were filled with sand instead of with dynamite or with any sort of exclosive. It has been recalled that in the last test of the so-called dynamite guns of the Vesuvius gun cotton was employed, and that she has never yet used either nitro-glycerine or dynamite in her shells since her guns were taken aboard. So far as the trial at Cold Spring is con-

cerned, this criticism is misplaced. Nothing is more certain than that the ppeumatic tube was prepared to throw shells containing bursting charges, but an injunction was obtained against the company owning it, on the score of the dangerous or injurious character of the experiment. But even without that injunction it might have been prodent to throw dummy. instead of dynamite shells, at the first trial, As to the actual results of the experiment, they were successful in some respects and unsuccessful in others. They were wholly gratifring in the disclosure of the force of compressed air that could be obtained and used, a range of 2% miles, the highest yet achieved. being reached. This in itself, is a great triumph. For, although, of course, such a range would not be sufficient for all purposes against powder guns, yet it would be entirely adequate for some purposes, such, for example, as the defence of narrow channels, when employed in shore batteries or in armorciads where suffi-

cient protection could be given to the wespon. The unfortunate results were the bad performances of the first and third rounds, in which the shells were wild and collapsed at a long distance from the target. The other shells

The unfortunate results were the bad personable should be any scheme of Chicago and gambles. The state of the first and turif rounds, in which the shells were wild and collapsed at a long distance from the targot. The other shells showed a good degree of steadiness of flight the grantest men in the Republican party of New York; and the returns are not all in ret.

All hall Macheth, bat its the Thase of Cavdor!

All hall Macheth, bat its the Thase of Cavdor!

All hall Macheth, bat its the Thase of Cavdor!

All hall Macheth hat shart be King hereatter!

Mr. Villatin the order day expressed the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries in electricity are at hand. In fact, the coveries and every kind of machinery will be driven by electricity?

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The unfortunate results were were not all in rec., the coveries and every kind of machinery will be driven by electricity.

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COST OF THE AQUEDUCT.

More than Twenty-three Millions Gone into the Great Work.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met vesterday and received reports indicating that everything was progressing satisfactorily, so that the big tunnel may be temporarily put to its work of carrying water to the unsatisfied city on the 15th, as promised a month ago.

The chief engineer and Construction Committee having reported that O'Brien & Clark had properly completed sections 6 and 9 and shafts 12 and 18%, and Heman Clark shaft 19%. the work was accepted. On motion of Comp-troller Myers the chief engineer was directed to report what reductions in his force can be

made to reduce the expenses incident to the meanly completed work.

The Commissioners then voted to draw \$500,000 of their appropriation to be used for the expenses of the engineer corps and the clerical force in closing up the work. Secretary Sheehan made an interesting report of the cost of the work. RECEIPTS. From bonds issued \$25,558,030 45 EXPENDITURES.

Vouchers and pay rolls
Contracts and agreements
Land and land demages
Commissioners of Appraisal
Balance due Compission 1,494,078 75 8,948 17 \$23,55e,030 45

LORD WOLSELEY LIKES US. He Says There Must Never Be War Be-tween England and This Country.

Baltimone, July 9,-Lord Wolseiey, in a letter received in this city, writes: "The closer the bonds of union between mother and child. England and the Unifed States, the better it will be for both, for our race, and, indeed, for civilization. Those who rant about causes of quarrel between us are no friends to either nation nor to humanity. There must never be war letween us, no matter how much either or both may be eaged on by those who hate the English race, and would therefore like to see us at one another's throats. We feel nuite as proud of the United States as any of its popule can be. Its honor and reputation are as dear to us as they can be to those on the other side of the Atlantic and I repoice above all things to think that the mutual respect we have always had for one another is now maturing into a sincere and mutual affection." will be for both, for our race, and, indeed, for

Bragged Through the Street Handcuffed

Edwin F. Doyle, who is wanted in Portland, Ore., for furgery, was arrested in Newburgh yesterday by Betec tive Day of Portland and brought to the Grand Central Pepet. I'a) found that he would have to wait a mimber of his are for the departure of his train, and he branch have to Police training trains the left the elevated road at likewise attentionarias the left the elevated road at likewise after with livyle hand sided and with 100 cluckie on his rest A growd followed how as he shuthed afond in the train. A the door of Police itendiparters between a Topic math hay remove the manner that way in New York, said to look, attering has removed the shackles he was permitted to lock up froyle.

The Paper Chasers are Doing Good Work,

Street Cleaning Commissioner Hans Beattle is very well satisfied with the work of his police assistants, and is confident that they will be a great help to the department. He does not base this opinion on th separtices. In the most not was the system of the number of arrests that they have disches as the restord in the farticular valid easily have been furth greater. But he had commented the men to be conserved as and thinks that the publication of the facts of the arrests make any the causes of offence will be a unstructly have line a determine effect as though a who cause and dragnet system of arrests was resorted to

Come to See Our Public Works and Undraped Statues.

Mayor Pingree of De roit, with a de egation of other representatives from that city is in New York inspecting its departments and public works. Commissioner (i) for showed them much that increated them in the department yesteries and introduced them to Mayor Grant. A YEAR'S VITAL STATISTICS.

How Many of Us Were Born, and How Many Bled or Were Married. For the first time in fifteen years the Board of Health has is sued an annual report. Hither to its reports have been quarterly, but recently I resident Wilson decided that a more accurate idea of the city's health statistics would be obtained from a yearly statement. The report

just issued for the year 1889 contains a great deal of interesting information, and some that will be surprising to the average citizen. The Sanitary Bureau reports 263,875 inspec tions, 26,895 causes of complaint returned, and 17.523 complaints from citizens. The milk inspections numbered 44.511, and 63.240 specimens were examined. Only 72 complaints resuited. Six thousand two hundred and eightyfour quarts of adulterated milk were destroyed. however, and 323 persons were arrested. Of these 300 were held in bail for examination or trial, and \$10.535 was collected in fines.

The truit and food inspectors had a great deal of work. They made 137 complaints as the result of 33,986 inspections, and seized and condemned 1,495,630 pounds of fruit and food, including:

Hannas, 702.400 pounds: peaches, 40,750 pounds; oranges 71,035 pounds pears, 80.00 pounds; sppies, 10.100 pounds phroapples, 203.405 pounds grapes 2,145 pounds. Perries, 2,550 pounds; lemons, 6,50 pounds sworted vecetables, 40,050 pounds cannel goods, 6,335 pounds; cheese, 2,000 pounds;

Refer possible phesiphes 128-100 pounds arrapse A185 pounds (herries, 128- pounds) lemons a, 600 pounds edions 19,00 pounds actions 19,00 pounds assorted (rectalities, 128-30 pounds (amons 19,00 pounds) cheese 2,000 pounds of meat and fish, of which the latter centributed (1,03,308 pounds, and the rest was made up of 117,162 pounds of beef, 216,239 pounds of metten only 10,935 pounds of real, 89,938 pounds of mutten only 10,935 pounds of each selection, 23,438 pounds of rabbits, 2,558 pounds of hams, and 200 pounds of rabbits, 2,558 pounds of hams, and 200 pounds of sausage. Of the orders given by the Sanitary Bureau, 10,718 were compiled with, and 14,629 were not. Seventeen thousand five hundred and nine night insections of tenement apartments were made for the purpose of detecting overcrowing, and in 638 cases orders were issued to reduce the number of occupants in rooms. Of the usual nulsances in tenement houses, such as bad ventilation, obstruction of fire escapes, cesspools, dangerous or obstructed chimneys, broken or littly floors, 14,503 were abated. The carcasses of 6,342 horses, 2,462 calves, 23,765 dogs and cats, and 639 sheep were removed from the streets. Twenty-three thousand three hundred and flity-three cases of confucious disease, including 1,414 of typhoid fever, 8,342 of searliet lever 6,443 of measles, 6489 of diphtheria, 128 of cereba-spinal meningitis, 2 of small pox, 27 of varicella, and 1 of portussis were reported, and 3,822 deaths ensited. There were 25,336 first vaccinations and 14,200 persons were revaccinated. The Bisinfecting Corps funigated 26,245 and disinfected 8,3452 rooms. One hundred and eighty-two miles of subway cuts and tronches were disinfected, From the sale of howine vaccine virus \$2,459,22 was received. The summer corps visited 264,520 persons and praceribed for 16,148.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics received 14,400 marriage certificates for entry. There were 8,527 births and 89,588 deaths reported. Only 464 negroes were reported as having married. Of the deaths report

ST. LOUIS' POPULATION.

The Census Office Places it at 448.124, or 12,000 in Excess of the Local Estimate. WASHINGTON, July 9.-Superintendent of the Census Porter to-day sent the following telegram in relation to the population of St. Louis to Mr. Eugene F. Welgel, the local census supervisor of that city:

"You will be gratified to learn that the rough official count completed to-day shows the population of St. Louis to be 448.124, an excess I believe of 12,000 over your postalcard estimate. Here we have a growth of nearly 28 per cent, against an increase of a remembered that, unlike many of her sister cities, St. Louis has annexed no territory during the last decade. The rough count of other cities indicate that St. Louis will change from the sixth to the fifth position in the list of the large cities of the country. These facts I trust will modify public sentiment on the question of a recount. So far the census office has received no actual proof of omissions. The report of both Special Agent Wines and Special Agent Kruse indicate that your work has been done thoroughly and conscientiously. We are now counting the returns of the enumerators at the rate of one million and a half per day, and should the honorable Secretary order a recount, it must be begun at once and completed within seven days.

Secretary Noble has not yet made any decision as to whether he will order a recount of the city as requested by the Mayor and many leading citizens.

The result of the official rough count of the population of Baltimore by the Census Office here shows a total of 433,639. In 1880, Baltimore's population was \$32,313. cities, St. Louis has annexed no territory

CONNECTICUT CENSUS FIGURES.

Galas in Three Countles which it is Thought will Find as Offset, MIDDLETOWN. July 8 .- Supervisor McCarthy of New Haven has completed the census for his district. including New Haven, Litchfield, and Fairfield counties. The returns show that New Haven county has a population of 201.881. an increase of 45,358 over the census of 1880. The city of New Haven has 83,000 population. a gain of 20,000. Litchfield county has 52,817. the increase being only about 800. Pairfield county has 143,794, an increase of 31,752. The city of Waterbury shows a big increase, it being 59 per cent. Waterbury has 52,290 now; in 1880, 11,930. Bridgeport has 45,541; in 1880, 16,393. Danbury, 19,442; in 1880, 7,776. Meriden 24,681; in 1880, 6,244. Stamford, 17,663; in 1880, 8,266. Derby, East Haven, and Straterd have lost, respectively, 2,129, 2,932, 1,653, The three counties have a population of 401, 256, a gain of 80,778.

If the remaining five counties gain in equal ratio with these seconds. county has 143,794, an increase of 31,752. The

The three counties have a population of 401,286, a gain of 80,578.

If the remaining five counties gain in equal
ratio with those named the total population of
the State will be 811,400, a gain over the consus figures of ten vears ago. But there is little doubt there has been a dead loss in the
other counties, with the possible exception of
Hartford county, it is well known that the
country towns in the castern part of the state
have been losing steadily. In some rural
towns, raism, New London county, for instance, the copulation is considerably uses
than it was 100 years ago. The cities have
gaired vally at the expense of the country
defines, though in eastern connection there
has been little, if any, gain even in the cities.

Cost of Operating Electric Motors.

To ran Entropy or Top Sex-Ser. I find in this day a Sex an item in which a famous engineer is quoted as saying at the Electric Club that " where it costs \$1,000 a ye to run the steam engine, it will cost at to fail the electric motor. Whatever the may mean it is at wrong. If steam iccomplishes are meant; it may be stated that write such dumin engines on sirest be stated that write such dumin, engines on street railware cost from \$7 he to \$10 per day to full to a section to countrie is below being operated everywhere at to granter experience and other to much more changes if a manufaction much more changes if a manufaction much more changes if a manufaction much more changes in a section of a section of the second section and other and the second more section and the second more contributions of the section of the second more contributions of the section of the second more contributions of the section of the second more contributions of the section much per change present the second more contributions of the section much per change present the section of the section of the section more first than the section much per contribution of the section of

To the Einton or Thi as seesal it may be of interest to some of your millions of readers to know that a handsome extrict the or with a marked band on each texture the tremises of Mr. I time I barragan a few case sites and is now it is possessing traffic variations arising a raisbad spring. But a coverings 3. I be interested according to the intermision.

Population of Queens and Suffeth Counties. Supervisor of Cenams Sedgwin Lestimates the popular tion of Queens county at restars to incitate of nearly 17 Go during the last ten pears, and of nullois county at restars and of nullois county the occurrence of such an anniversary as the tenue of July is made the excuse for a special window units.

THE CONDUCTORS ALL PASSED JOHN. He Came from Texas, Without a Cent. to

John Tracey is the name of a 16-year-old boy who put in an appearance at Police Head-quarters early yesterday morning, under the escort of a policeman. He says he came all the way from Texas without a cent. His story is that a month ago he was a bell boy in the Me Level Hotel, in Dallas, Tex. His parents were dead, and he lived with a granduncle in Datlas. He announced to his uncle his intention to go to New York to seek out his nearest living relative, a cousin named Claudia Knox, and his uncle gave his consent. He had no money, but had laid out a route by rail and managed to follow it by solfelting rides from conductors,

to follow it by soliciting rides from conductors, Coming by way of Memphis, St. Louis, Louis, lie troinent, and Buffalo, he reached New York on Tuesday, on a central train.

He stepped out of the Grand Central Depot and applied for a job at the office of the Union News Company. He was told that he must have a recommendation. In the evening he stroiled down to the North River. He went to bed on a plank and before da areak was dartered by a policeman. At Police Headquarters Screenal Reinjach looked over the Knoxes in the Directory, and tried to fix upon one as the probable husband of the young traveller's cough.

"They re a lot, but I can go to them all and ask."

"You have got a job on band to do that, my boy." said the Sergeant. "this a bigger town than you think.

"Well," said Johnny. "what's the matter with writing them a letter to say that Claudia's cousin is here tooking for her?"

"Well, we'll think it over," said Sergeant Reinisch; "meanwhile you can take a rest hore."

Johnny was sent up stairs to the nursery, and a telegram was sent to his granduncle in Dallas, asking what disposition to make of this boy.

A MODEST FORGER,

He Made Only \$5 Out of the \$2,000 Draft

He Presented to Father McDonett On July 1 a man calling himself Louis Lerew visited the Rev. J. J. McDoneil, priest of the Roman Catholic church at Huntington, Pa., and

presented what purported to be a letter of introduction from Bishop Foley of Detroit. The letter stated that Lerew was the executor of man named Harmon, who had died and left a legacy of \$2,000 to this church, and that Lerces would pay it. Lerew gave Father McDonell a draft on the National Park Bank of this city for \$2,000, drawn to the order of Louis Levew, dated Philadelphia. June 28, parable two days after date, and signed Hallowell, Rieff & Co. Before he lett Father McDonell asked him whether he had incurred any expense, and Lerew replied that there would be a recording fee of about \$5. This Father McDonell paid him. The First National Bank of Huntington forwarded the draft for collection, and received it back on Tuesday with the word "Fraud" written across the face. Meantime Father McDonell had written to Bishop Foley, and received a reply that the letter was a forgery. As Lerew had secured only a small fee, and that had been suggested to him, and as he took a receipt for the \$2,000 from Father McDonell, it is conjectured that the transaction was only part of a class to detrawd hanks or individual to the standard that the transaction was only part of a class to detrawd hanks or individual. draft on the National Park Bank of this city for

the \$2,000 from Father McDonell, it is conjec-tured that the transaction was only part of a plan to detraud banks or individuals. A COOL FORGER.

Writing a Check in a Man's Office and Sending it by Messenger to the Bank.

A short, stout man, wearing a light derby valked into the office of Builder John Ruck at 1.059 Tenth avenue yesterday afternoon just after the builder and his bookkeeper had left. The stranger asked the office boy for a pen. He scribbled a while and then handed to a messenger boy who accompanied him to the office a check for \$950 on the German-American office a check for \$950 on the German-American Bank. It purported to be drawn by Mr. Ruck. The cashier of the bank telephoned to Mr. Ruck and learned that the check was a forgery.

The stout man was waiting at Sixty-fourth street for the messenger. The boy got back to Ruck's office at 3\sqrt{s} octock and asked for his pay. He said that the man who gave him the check bad represented himself to be Mr. Ruck, and had got the check back at the street corner and sent him to the office to get paid. The forger disappeared.

What We Are All Talking About.

New Yorkers suffered from the heat in the summe Year and the second property of the part in the sammer for a great many decades before they got down to the common sense hot weather clothing which so many of them now wear. It was the commonest thing in the world for New York men, unfulding many who were wealthy and whose tastes in dress were unexceptionable, to struggle through the hot term in black broad-cioth, heavy beaver hats, and black boots. At that time, however, the latter-day hot-weather attire was un known, for the delicate fashions of summer fabric now in vogue have come from the manufacturers with-in the past few months. Ponges, fiannel, silk, and can-vas-shirts low, thin, and cool russet leather shoes, and the masculine sash were unknown in those days. The trifle over 12 per cent. between 1870 and 1880.

Such a rate of increase is regarded as most satisfactory and healthful, especially when it reasonable bounds one of the most sensible innovations. in man's dress that has been noted of late. The sti which man wear over their shoulders ordinarily de

> coats or waistcoasts. who can afford the luxury is investing in a yacht. The craft range in every conceivable variety, from cathoats to Mr. Flagier's new floating palace, the Alicia, which, by the way, is the sensation of the yachting world just at present. she is lying off Larchmont with a big crew of men abourd. Everything about the new boat is spiels and span new. Mr. Plagter has had a large office fitted up aboard the Alicia, where he can transact some of the business of the Standard Oil Company on his way to and from New York when he feels in the humor. There is a typewriter in the cabin and a commodicus desk for the use of the milkionaire's secretary. The spectacle of a Standard Oil magnate starting the business of the day while taking his daily trip from Larchmont to New York in his yacht belongs to the latter-day history of

A good deal of satisfaction is expressed over the news that the authorities have undertaken to keep a vigilant or a upon the makers of ice cream. A great many people order their ice cream three times a week from the big dealers, just as they order potatoes from the grocers and they are obliged to trust implicitly in the manufac-turers of ice cream. The cases of poisoning and sick ness which have occurred of late have very seriously injured the family trade of some of the hig ice-cream makers and they have welcomed the interest of the Health Board in the matter very cordially. When pubhe confidence is restored in the ice-cream men it is believed that the sales will regain their old amount of imperiance. An instance of the scare which marked the last ice-cream poisoning exposure was in a flat house on Forty-third street. Five families took ine cream regularly from a Sixth avenue dealer before the poisoning case came out but after the details were pub-labed all of the families except one cancelled their

standing orders. A terse and somewhat personal conversation occurred some time ago between Senator George Hearst and his son in the barroom of the Hoffman House. The son, who is a very long youth and rather runs to bange 4 hair, satsole any opposite the genial old Senator one day while the latter in hell about his racing stock. The get his father to foot some bi is for the paper which the y ting man was running in San Francisco and the new who happened to be around the table where the two Hearsts sat were familiar with the Senator's to portant sources of expenditure. After the older lieural had finished speaking his son said

Well, I should think you would learn in time (e) leep sty of a thing you know nothing about. Your stable has cost you a great amount of money this year Well, my con, said the Senator ca miy stream? his griv heard and beaming with apparent amiatic F on his odepring "that is good advice" if you had for flowed it and kept shy of things about which you know nothing, it would have saved me a very much more

dish which may seem now to many people, but is really more of a revival of semesthing in votes several years ago. It is the Sattlerne cup and is nearest of with all in re-opinional. And take equal parcritia puches sweetening with three himself-t a quark and adding a rice or two of pineappe to a quark and adding a rice or two of pineappe to a parting of the under riph. Let the mind p stand (or a less infrides to a veed of de, o still eround to picher a sowel of was led so as lider to kirchostances put be into drive, for all would more the nue dator, has being its a

series throw some bits of mint upon the top-Mid-uniteer distress fails hand upon formats an-The is attributable party to the a miner of the all party in the fact that the the press of more of the season and the ligreage of the try of breints to posture dealers, they sit account furning July. Attract, and be reprise the screen number of windows is under the formers. But the occurrence of such an amiltorary as the bo-